

McGill Daily

VOL. VI, NO. 104.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1917.

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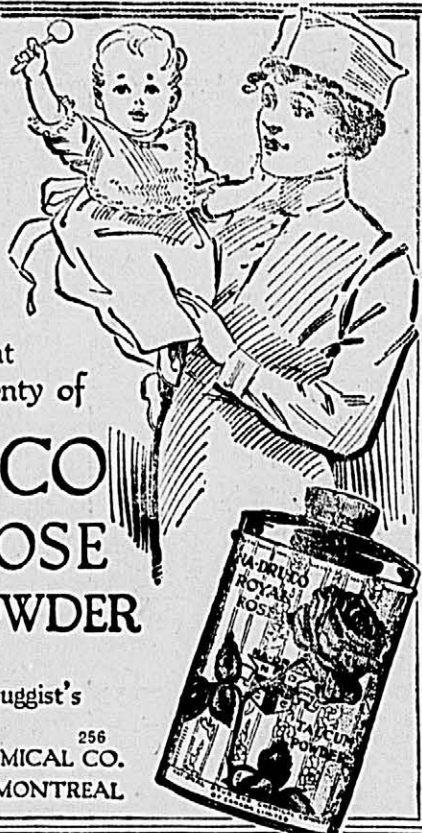
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FRONT LINE TRENCH UNDER BOMBARDMENT AND WITH DEAD GERMANS AS A PAVEMENT IS SOME HEALTH RESORT, SAYS LIEUT. F. C. HANINGTON

German Soldier, Lying Curled up in a Shell Hole With His Arm Shattered and Rotten and Both Legs
Shot Through, After Five Days and Nights Without Attention the Saddest Sight Science '17 Soldier
Has Seen in His Two Years at the Front—Details of a Journey into Newly Captured Territory to Es-
tablish an Observation Post—Hun Losses Were Three to Canadians' One.

Through the two battles of Ypres, through Festubert, Givenchy, St. Eloi, and the Somme, Lieut. F. Carleton Hanington, a member of the class of Science '17, still remains unscathed after two years of very active service at the front. The young soldier, who was commander of a company at McGill College of British Columbia, and who was a member of the old C.O.T.C. at McGill, joined the 5th Canadian Garrison Artillery at Victoria, B.C., on the outbreak of war, and for a time was stationed at Fort Macaulay, Esquimalt. On August 26, 1914, he left Victoria for Valcartier, and after undergoing training there and at Salisbury Plain, was attached to the 2nd Battery, 1st Brigade, C. F. A., of which the late Lieut. A. H. Helmer, Sci. '14, was an officer. For consistent good work at the front, Hanington was in the summer of 1915, promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the 11th Field Battery.

That Lieut. Hanington's experiences during the recent fighting have been no less interesting than those which he underwent earlier in the war is indicated by the following letter, a singular combination of war, pathos and plain boy, which has recently been received by Lieut. Hanington's mother, Mrs. H. C. Hanington, 1346 Stanley avenue, Victoria:

"Still going along, but not horribly happy—rain, rain, rain, and a great little pal laid out to-day. Not killed, thank God, so I guess he is well off enough out of it.
"Kind of night I wish I was home in my own country out of all this hell—even the satisfaction that we will some day (some of us) come home victorious seems to pale before the thought of all the days and nights of strain that lie ahead.
"Old Ollie Mowatt got bagged by an eight-inch to-day—he was another of our 'acting captains,' and a regular corer. Everybody loved him—a mighty fine soldier and full of fun as they make 'em. But as I said above he isn't dead by a long shot.
"I had one mildly exciting time the other day—wow, but this is some spot up forward! We were short of officers for a day or so, and the O. C. sent down for his head hostler to come and do a trick at the guns. Up I went in fear and trembling (waggon lines do not improve a man's nerve at all), and the next morning we went up forward, he and I, to observe from a certain trench that had been taken a couple of days before.
"Well, she is some health resort! For the first mile the country was simply harrowed—not a square foot but had the crump hole—the trenches had long since passed away except the few little ditches we have dug lately. There are lots of things to see, old bust up German guns, piles and piles of their field gun and howitzer ammunition, with old pits that had once held their heavy howitzers. And as you linger around and gaze on these defunct cannons the very much alive ones over the ridge suddenly get restless—and you slide

NOW AT THE FRONT.



CAPT. SHIRLEY G. DIXON.

A former president of the Students' Society of the University, who is serving at the front is Capt. Shirley Greenhills Dixon, Arts '11, Law '14, who originally went overseas with the 23rd Battalion, Westmount Rifles, in which he was the last man to be enrolled. Before the unit left Canada, however, he held the rank of lieutenant. Capt. Dixon was attached to a command in England as an assistant paymaster for some time, but not long ago crossed the Channel for more active service. He is a son of Wellington Dixon, rector of the Montreal High School.

for a shell hole. They search the whole country with all calibres; an eight-inch lands a quarter of a mile away and you just give a sigh of relief when a whizz bang gets someone ten yards behind you. You cover the next two hundred yards in about three seconds flat, and just arrive in time for the second eight-inch, and while you are getting the mud out of your ears and mouth he cuts loose with a 5.9" gun, and believe me, that has them all stopped. She combines the speed and yell of a whizz bang with the kick of a crump—nuff sed. And then perhaps you can root in an old Hun trench for ten minutes without a shell within a mile.

"We passed a great number of German dead. Two trenches we found absolutely paved with them—they lay there just as the shells had found them, all their kit and arms beside them. Some had died in the open—the ground was dotted with them in places, but of course most of the dead in the open were ours. Poor chaps, they lay just where they had fallen in the charge, many of them with their rifles still held fast, and others still holding the bombs or machine gun drums. One

thing was certain, though, on that front I saw, the Hun had three dead to our one, his losses must have been terrible!

"Well, we puttered along (the signallers were stringing out wire behind some distance), and about two hundred yards short of our trench we found some of our infantry dug into a wee narrow trench—and to our consternation they told us that the Bosche was in the trench we were heading for. They knew because they had caught hell twice trying to persuade him to leave. Well, we stopped—and we looked—and we listened—and then the O. C. decided to investigate.

"I may say right here that we have got one mighty fine O. C. He is a new man, but keen, clever as blazes, scared of nothing, and a darn fine chap to boot.

"There was a very skinny crop of wheat just there, and we sort of belly wiggled up to within fifty yards, and had a look at the parapet—nothing happened. He knelt up and looked—I knelt up and looked—then he stood up and looked, and of course I had to do likewise, though my two knees seemed to be sort of knocking one another.

"He got down and crept another twenty-five yards, and I, muttering two pater noster and five damns, followed. Once more we stood up, got our glasses and had a look over the top into the country beyond. Says the O. C., 'We will go in.' Says I, 'We won't.' We argued, but I won out—we didn't—hence I am still able to write letters. I don't think there were any Huns there just then, or they would have shot us, but I am blooming sure there were none of our men, and the chances were too darn long altogether. We then started back—and ran into the most pitiful thing I have ever seen.

"Curled up in a shell hole was a Hun, and as he looked as dead as all the rest we didn't take much interest in him, but somehow after we passed it struck me his face looked too full of colour to be dead, and we went back and looked at him, and he was breathing. We shook him, and he opened two big scared brown eyes, just like a dog's, and looked at us in horror. Poor little devil. I nearly blubbered—he could speak no English, but in French he asked for water. I crawled in to our lines for water, and the O. C. sort of comforted him. The Hun seemed to think I was going for a meat axe or a pair of thumb screws, and you should have seen his poor scared face when I came back with the drink. The look of perfect joy I shall never forget as long as I live. And the shape he was in was awful: his right arm was shattered and rotten, he had a strap around above his elbow to prevent him bleeding to death, shot through both legs, and he had been in that hole five days and five nights. God! but it was cruel! and his joy wonderful to see—he just

(Continued on Page 2.)

GRADUATES WIN 4 DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

Old McGill Men Win High Distinctions.

TWO MILITARY CROSSES.

Major A. W. Davis, of Sci. '98,
Has Been Awarded the
D. S. O.

Captain George Cross McDonald, who has been awarded the Military Cross in recognition of his gallant services with the P.P.C.L.L. in France, is well known to the present student body by reason of his connection with the Students' Society as comptroller, and with the Students' Union as honorary treasurer. Born in Montreal on August 9, 1882, Captain McDonald is the son of Mrs. John McDonald. He took his Arts degree at the University in 1904, and since that time has been head of the accounting firm which bears his name. When the McGill C. O. T. C. was organized as a battalion on the outbreak of war, Capt. McDonald was one of the first to volunteer his services. In the C. O. T. C. he rose to the rank of captain. When the Students' Union Company was formed at the C. O. T. C. spring training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1915, Capt. McDonald was selected for its command, and went to France to reinforce the "Pats," retaining his rank of captain. In the fighting on the Ypres front in June last, Capt. McDonald was in command of a company which suffered heavily, and he himself was seriously wounded. He had been just gazetted as a staff captain. Capt. McDonald was

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE PATRIOTIC FUND COLLECTION IN SCI.

The following is a report of the collection made in the Faculty of Applied Science by the Undergrad. Soc. for the "General" McGill Subscription to the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds:

1st year	\$45.75
2nd year	7.00
3rd year	31.00
4th year	21.50

\$105.25

This has been turned in to Prof. McLeod, who is chairman of Committee for Applied Science.

The executive of the Science Undergraduate Society wish to thank, through the columns of McGill Daily, those students who have helped with the collection.

"DREAMS" SUBJECT AT PHILOSOPHICAL.

Through the kindness of Dr. J. W. Hickson, the next meeting of the Philosophical Society will take place at his residence, 20 Ontario Avenue, on Monday, February 19, at 8.15 p.m. As was decided at the last meeting the subject under discussion will be "DREAMS"; and every member will be given an opportunity to tell the meeting what he knows; every one is therefore urged to look something up on the topic, if he has not already done so, and to be on hand with something of scientific import definitely prepared.

BASKETBALL PRACTICE.

There will be a basketball O practice this evening at 7 O o'clock. The second team will O play the Railway Y. M. C. A. O at the Central Y. M. C. A. O gym next Tuesday. The first O team game will be forfeited, as O the Railroaders have no team. O

ANNUAL DEBATE OF THEOLOG. COLLEGES

Keen Discussion of Methods of
Religious Education for the
Dominion.

The annual debate between the representatives of the four Co-operative Theological Colleges was held in the David Morrice Hall of the Presbyterian College yesterday evening at 8 p.m. A great deal of enthusiasm was shown by an audience largely composed of students when the chairman introduced the speakers and the subject of discussion. The resolution upheld by Mr. A. N. Withey, M.A., of the Diocesan College, and Mr. R. D. Tannahill, B.A., of the Congregation College, read as follows: "That the separate school system be abolished in the Dominion, and that a single standard of public school education under state control be adopted." The negative side of the proposition was presented by Mr. W. S. Taylor, B.A., of the Presbyterian College, and Mr. E. C. Cumming, of the Wesleyan College.

Mr. Tannahill, in opening the discussion for the affirmative, defined with exactness the terms of the resolution. The question, he claimed, was confined to elementary schools, while the point at issue was whether a singular standard of efficiency in such schools under state control was superior to the scheme by which religious sectarian teaching was allowed, as in the separate school system. The purpose of education, said the speaker, was the development of the highest life in the individual, making him most fit for the duties of citizenship. To achieve this end the foundations of education must rest on liberty, religion and honour. The affirmative, continued Mr. Tannahill, were in favour of religious instruction in schools, but they denied that this agreement necessarily meant any

(Continued on Page 3.)

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Editorial Department Up. 433.
Business Department Up. 433.
Advertising Department Main 2852.

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KNOCKERS.

A large number of the students of every important college belong to the class commonly known as "knockers." These men are generally to be found in the upper years, and hence cannot be entirely disregarded as being without influence. The knocker is hard to describe as a type, for there are various kinds of knockers, but they all have one characteristic in common—a disinclination to do themselves what they rail at others for doing in a manner not entirely satisfactory to them.

Now, it is a very easy matter to stand aloof from some branch of student activity, and point out to those who are wrestling with difficulties just where their errors and shortcomings are, but those who make this a habit are apt to forget that in this world a man is judged by what he does, and that even the poorest kind of a worker, provided he can accomplish anything at all, is worth a good deal more than the man who can get it all schemed out, but never seems to get started. It is an easy habit to fall into, this knocking; it gives a man's humour and sense of the ridiculous (in others) full scope. But if it is not backed up by something heavier than words it is not likely to be of much effect.

So don't be an habitual knocker of everything in sight. On the other hand, be not one of those who acquiesce meekly with any measure without trying to understand whether it is good or bad. If you see a thing done in a manner that does not please, go right ahead and make a vigorous protest, even if yours is the only voice uplifted against it. Then, (and do not forget this), prove to the rest that you can do it better, or at least make an attempt to do so. If you succeed, you can feel that your knocking had some solid foundation; if you fail, you will be willing to admit that the other fellow knew better than yourself.

To take an every day example, suppose you are in charge of some student activity or some particular function, and after spending some time and trouble in getting matters to run smoothly, you are displeased at the report in the "Daily," because it does not give sufficient prominence to the affair, or because it has a mistake or two in the details. Do not waste your time in complaining bitterly of the negligence or ignorance of the reporter, but when another affair of the kind comes along, get busy and write it up yourself, then you will be sure of satisfying all parties.

SNIPING FOR SNAP COURSES.

In the fall and at about the present time there begins a determined and wide-spread hunt for suitable snap courses, or in other words courses that are supposed to yield a maximum amount of something in return for a minimum amount of nothing. The ideal course of this kind would be one which met once a year at the pleasure of the instructor, and it is certain that such a course, if ever discovered, would with its members overflow any building in the University. The search for this ideal course goes on in the same way and in the same spirit as Ponce de Leon and the explorers of old spent their lives seeking the fountain of youth, and so far with exactly similar results.

The College Office has also spent considerable time in the pursuit of the elusive snap course, and by means of fixed standards of marking and other ingenious devices it has produced a very salutary effect. Hounded in this fashion both by office and students, the poor snap course has ceased to exist as a separate species. There are still hard courses and easy courses, it is true, but the student will now find that what he gets out of a course both in marks and in knowledge depends very nearly upon what he puts into it in the way of conscientious endeavor.—The Harvard Crimson.

FRONT LINE TRENCH, ETC. (Continued from Page 1.)

grabbed the chief's hand and wrung it nearly off. And he told us his pitiful little yarn in broken French: he had been going up with reinforcements when his arm was shattered—
"He tied it up and started for the rear when a machine gun dropped him in his tracks, his own men fell back past him and there he lay without a thing to eat or drink (there was a little rain) for those five days. Twice in the darkness his own patrols came to him, but the devils left him; our men heard him cry out at times, and never found him, and it wasn't till we wandered into him that he had a chance. And I guess even that was slim; our sergeant was hit trying to get a stretcher for him, and all we could do was drag him into our front line and leave him there with the infantry. But at least he had water and food, and some human being, even if he was an enemy, near him. He wouldn't die alone. We covered him with an old field grey coat, and the last I saw of the poor little wretch a big Canadian corporal was squatting beside him holding his hand and calling him a 'poor little son of a —' in a very kind way. I don't like Huns, and prefer them dead to alive, but I have hoped very hard that that poor little cuss would get a chance at life. He will lose an arm, he may lose a leg, even two, but surely the God of everybody wouldn't let a man live through five days of hell like that and then die.

"We crawled and scrambled around for two or three hours more trying to find a decent O. P., but no luck. Our trench would have been great if we could have got into it, but no. And after getting plastered with 4.1's in one trench, and a flock of whizz bangs in another, not to mention an argument with the dear old

5.9 gun just as we got home, we tumbled into the battery dug-out, sort of hungry, thirsty and ready for bed—at least I was. Since then I have kept well away from even as far up as the battery, and it will take drag ropes to root me out of here. To hell with war and all its works—I am a conscientious objector.

"Funny thing happened to-night. One of the ammunition waggons came in with a poor little carrier pigeon that had been beaten down by the rain and got lost. It lit on one of the driver's hands as they were moving along and they brought it home and in to me. We got despatch and pigeon and all away to Divisional Headquarters at once, so I guess their despatch will get there some time."

MANY AT ILLINOIS.

"A distinctly heavy enrollment; probably the heaviest first day registration we have ever had," announced Registrar C. M. McConn, after 3161 students had enrolled in the University of Illinois, for the second semester, on Monday last. The fact that this is three-fourths as many as registered on the two regular registration days a year ago seems to indicate that the second semester will record an increase in attendance as substantial as that of the first half year.

MILITARY DRILL OPPOSED.

Petitions asking the board of regents of the University of Nebraska to abolish compulsory military drill at the university are being circulated among the students, and the student faction opposing compulsory drill has challenged the pro-drill faction to a debate on the subject. The anti-drill movement, begun a month ago, is gaining momentum, but university authorities are reluctant to take any action which may lose to the university Federal appropriations, which constitute a large part of its maintenance funds.

PRENEZ GARDE.

By Prof. W. C. Willard.

(Concluded from Yesterday's Issue.)

Many laws have been passed requiring the railways to install numerous safety measures, regulating the hours of service of railway employees, and fixing the number of men in the train crew. It is now high time that we awake to our own interests and put forth a concerted effort to reduce the cause—trespassing—of the 44 and 59 per cent. of fatalities on Canadian and American railways.

The remedy for trespassing accidents does not lie with railway management. The only remedy lies in the passage by the people, the conscientious observation of the people, and the strict enforcement by the people's officers of laws prohibiting trespassing upon railway property.

The Iron Horse and the Gas Buggy.

"Other persons not trespassing" are persons whose business temporarily takes them upon the property of the railway. For the most part, these are persons crossing the railway tracks at street, highway or farm crossings, which, of course, they have a perfect right to do, and hence are not trespassers.

It is probably not true that there are more automobiles than baby carriages in the United States. And just at this time we will not enter a discussion as to which is the more necessary to modern civilization. But it is true that there is one automobile in the United States to each forty of the population. The gigantic increase in the number of automobiles, with the consequent incompetent, careless and fast driving, has increased the number of railway accidents at highway crossings.

The Southern Pacific Railroad recently made tests at 34 street and highway crossings. Of over 17,000 drivers of motor vehicles observed, 69 per cent. drove straight across the tracks without looking to the right or left. Six thousand three hundred pedestrians were observed, and 49 per cent. of them looked neither way before crossing the tracks. Ten per cent. of the persons killed on crossing accidents on the Southern Pacific during the past five and one-half years resulted from vehicles running into the side of a train. Sixteen per cent. resulted from vehicles trying unsuccessfully to beat a train to a crossing and being struck while on the crossing. Any railways to blame for such accidents?

In two years the Southern Pacific Railroad had 525 crossing gates broken in California by vehicles being driven into them while they were down. The consequences would be less serious were it only the careless ones who suffer. But a reckless or intoxicated driver who tries to beat a train to a crossing, and both get there at the same time, may have persons with him whose feelings would be expressed by the old song, "Mr. Captain, stop the ship, old son."

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who realizes that the ordinary gate-bars at railroad crossings do not appear to do much toward the prevention of automobile accidents, suggests that in their place should be substituted a curtain of some light opaque material, stiffened and weighted a little with sharp spikes projecting toward the highway. This would be raised and lowered between gate posts. The driver of an automobile, not being able to see ahead through the opaque barrier, and knowing that a sudden contact with the spiked curtain would probably damage him considerably, would be pretty certain to stop and wait for the curtain to be raised.

This would be an admirable arrangement. There is no doubt of it. The only possible improvement that any one could suggest would be to substitute for it a curtain of fire, which is so popular and successful where now in use abroad.

The remedy usually suggested for accidents at grade crossings is the elimination of the crossing. The elimination of a single crossing costs from \$5,000 to \$60,000, probably averaging about \$25,000 for permanent structures.

It is estimated that there are some 400,000 grade crossings in the United States. At \$25,000 per elimination, the cost of eliminating all grade crossings would be equal to two-thirds the cost of all the railways in the United States. Who would put up this ten billion dollar bill?

In most cases the railways were there first, and a grade crossing results from a highway being opened across the railway. In view of this, the average, fair-minded person may consider the remedy of the preceding paragraph as unjust to the railways.

These are the real remedies for grade-crossing accidents: Since the elimination of all grade crossings is financially impossible, first, separate the street or highway and the tracks at all important crossings. The resulting heavy expense should be shared by the public either by directly paying a certain proportion of the cost or by granting increased freight and passenger rates. Second, maintain watchmen and gates at all city street crossings not separated. Third, at less important highway crossings install crossing bells, automatic revolving or wig-wag warning signs illuminated at night, or automatic crossing gates. Fourth, the adoption by the Railway Commissioners of every state and province of a uniform system of highway crossing and warning signs. Fifth, through the public officers, punish persons who disregard or damage warning signs of the railways. And last, and of most importance, ordinary caution on the part of the public who use the crossings.

SERG. BRUNEAU BACK.

Back in Canada after a year and a half overseas with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Sergt. A. Sydney Bruneau, Arts '13, Law '16, was a visitor at the University Thursday. Sergt. Bruneau, who enlisted with the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., and who fought in France for several months, has been returned to Canada on special duty of the nature of which he is unaware. He has been discharged as medically unfit, since he does not bear a scratch as a memento of his stay in the trenches, nor has he been ill. He left last night for Ottawa to report to the militia authorities. Sergt. Bruneau has been stationed for some time at the base in England.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT
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ANNUAL DEBATE OF THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES. (Continued from Page 1.)

ecclesiastical control. The latter merely resulted in a certain aridity of thought and mind in the pupil, due to the narrowness of this religious teaching. What the nation wants is unity of aim among her citizens, which by an all round and liberal education are best qualified for citizenship. Denominational teaching, claimed the speaker, bred different ideals and a religious antagonism which was detrimental to the defined aim of education.

Mr. Taylor, in introducing the negative, stated that as there was no complete separate school system in the Dominion there was no necessity to discuss that contingency. Nevertheless that system, since it was a tried one, and worked well, should be retained for certain reasons. First of all, said the speaker, religious teaching is a necessary phase of education to implant and to foster the moral life of the child. Secondly, it was necessary for this end to instill into the pupil the religious habit by religious dogmatic instruction, thus fulfilling the expectations of the parents of the children. Mr. Taylor further claimed that this instruction must be provided in the final analysis by a co-operation of church and state, giving a voluntary school under state control, the power of giving religious instruction as desired by parents. The main exponents of this separate school system were the Roman Catholics. Powers that have been granted them cannot be taken away unless for grave offences, and said the speaker, generosity towards those who are of different beliefs from ourselves should be a watchword. A single standard of education in which the curriculum would be under state control would be impossible not only because of the heterogeneous mass which compose the citizenship of Canada, but also because it is absolutely essential to take into account the varying ability and different needs of each child.

The second speaker for the resolution, Mr. Withey, began with a refutation of the contentions of the negative. He pointed out that the separate school system did exist in Canada, bringing forward the strife at present in existence at Ottawa as proof that it should be superseded by the single standard. Germany, too, was shown to have found the former system a failure in her elementary education. Religion, Mr. Withey claimed, will not be banished from the schools, although it is not given with petty differences. In Quebec there is at present a serious possibility of creating race hatred through the present system of education; the state must have a system to educate men who will respond to moral calls of Empire, such as is found in the single standard. The debater gave examples of the incapability of a certain section of separate school teachers, claiming that efficiency was the end aimed at by those who paid taxes. There is no necessity of having two sets of equipment or taxes when one would do. By all means, said Mr. Withey, let us have the co-operation of different faiths, but make sure that the first duty is to the child, and to the majority of the tax payers.

The final presentation of new argument was given by Mr. Cuming, who pointed out initially that religious education must come as the great formative influence in the child to make him an efficient citizen. Unquestionably the patriotic idea centres around the mother tongue, and realizing this Britain has always in her colonies and dependencies left in use the language

spoken by her subjects. In evidencing South Africa's response in this war as a proof of this principle, Mr. Cuming went on to show that in Quebec the French ideal is toward the development in the colony of a great nationalism loyal to the Empire. The single standard would alienate the sympathy of those who understood the doctrines of beliefs different from some general outlook, as was proved by the inefficiency of the single standard religious instruction as given in New York. Thus the adoption of religion either of majority or minority, could not be introduced as the one form of instruction. This single standard undoubtedly implied a single language for instruction; to make this compulsory in Canada would be but to create a situation analogous to the German domination in Alsace-Lorraine. Further, claimed the speaker, any federal system of education would of necessity leave out the problems of individual provinces, which were real and vital. In conclusion a contention was made for the rights of the individual races, which formed the Dominion.

Mr. Withey, in his rebuttal, said that single standard did not necessarily mean an identical curriculum, for the system allowed religious education in schools by different sects under state control. On the conclusion of the debate, the judges, Messrs. Huntley Duff, K.C.; Henry Tucker, B.C.L.; G. A. Campbell, K.C.; Prof. Caldwell, D.Sc.; and Prof. N. Gifford, Th.D., retired to find their decision. In the interval the chairman, Rev. W. D. Turner, B.A., gave a brief address, while a recitation was very acceptably rendered by Mr. H. V. Holt and a solo given by Miss C. A. McCord. The initial part of the programme, too, was of a very entertaining nature, Mr. R. A. Roston, A.G.C.M., giving a pianoforte selection, and Mr. C. Cozens, M.A., rendering a vocal solo. Very soon the judges appeared and gave their decision by a vote of three to two in favor of the affirmative, while they put on record their appreciation of what had been a debate of a very high order.

GRADUATES WIN FOUR DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY. (Continued from Page 1.)

prominent in athletics at the University, playing on the senior football team, and later on the M. A. A. A. senior football team.

Major A. W. Davis, D.S.O.

Major Angus Ward Davis, who has been awarded companionship in the Distinguished Service Order, is a graduate of the Faculty of Science of the class of '98, and is the son of Mrs. L. Ward Davis, Montreal. He was born in this city on March 14, 1878, and took his Bachelor's degree in Mining in 1898. Since that time and up to the period of his enlistment, Major Davis was connected with engineering enterprises in the Canadian West, being for three years connected with the Canadian Smelting and Mining Company at Trail, B.C. Major Davis originally joined the 17th Tunnelling Company of the Royal Engineers, served therein with distinction for some months, and then transferred to the Canadian Engineers.

Capt. A. B. Ritchie, M.C.

University lists state that Captain Allan Bruce Ritchie, Sc. '06, who has been awarded the Military Cross, received the Distinguished Service Medal earlier in the war, but equity at the Registrar's Office yesterday

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY HEARS GOOD ADDRESS

Major Archibald Speaks on
Methods of Surgery in
War Time.

Major E. W. Archibald, formerly of No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, was the speaker before the McGill Medical Society last evening, the subject of his address being "War Surgery." There were a very large number of medical students present, all of whom profited greatly by Dr. Archibald's vivid description of the obstacles met and overcome by the medical men at the front.

The speaker gave an outline of the methods employed in attending to the wounded men during their removal from the field to the base hospitals, and gave an excellent account of the way in which the different cases are treated by the Red Cross men. Unusual conditions are always arising, but the medical men prove equal to their tasks.

In the course of his explanation, Dr. Archibald, by means of a number of anecdotes, gave his hearers an insight into the character of the British Tommy and his attitude when wounded. The men display remarkable coolness and cheerfulness at all times. Dr. Archibald went on to describe the treatment of the different wounds, beginning with those of the head. It is a well known fact that some cures which are achieved in the cases of wounded soldiers are nothing short of miraculous. Wounds of the body and limbs were treated in turn by the speaker in a manner which showed an exhaustive knowledge of the subject. This part of his discourse was found especially interesting and profitable.

On the conclusion of Major Archibald's address, refreshments were served, after which a case report was delivered by A. C. Farlinger. The remainder of the evening was devoted to accounts of diagnoses by different members of the society, each item bringing out a considerable amount of discussion.

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.
11.00 a.m.—R. V. C. Fancy Skating Club.
12.00—R. V. C. Hockey Practice.
7.00 p.m.—Basketball practice.

COMING.
Feb. 19.—Philosophical Society.
Feb. 20.—Y. W. C. A. meeting.
Feb. 20.—McGill vs. Railroad Y. M. C. A.
Feb. 23.—Science Undergraduate Smoker at Union.

WINNER OF MEDAL TAKES COMMISSION.

The following brief, but newsy letter has been received by a Science student from Pte. Arthur Milne, who was a student in '17 at McDonald College. He enlisted in the First University Company, and went to France, where he won the Military Medal for bravery. He was recommended for a commission, and is now in England taking the course.

"Many thanks indeed for your letter of congratulation of Dec. 8th, which reached me while on leave. I am over here to take a course for a commission in the 'Pats', and start on Monday. If C.O.'s in Canada don't want me, my own does, and he am. Had a very good time on leave. I was up in Scotland, and down to Bournemouth, but spent the greater part of my leave in London. I had 35 days altogether, and was very lucky."

"B" COMPANY ORDERS.

To-day, February 17, Nos. 6 and 7 Platoons will report at the rifle ranges, Guy St. Barracks, at the Lusignan St. entrance at 2.45 p.m. sharp. No. 5 and No. 8 Platoons will parade to-day at 2.45 p.m. Overshoes ordered by the men of B. Company may now be obtained at the Quartermaster's Stores, Joseph Building. Price \$1.75. W. W. ROBINSON, Capt. O. C., "B" Company.

PLATOON 11 ORDERS.

Platoon 11 will parade today, Feb. 17th at 2.45 p.m., at the Drill Hall, Craig Street, for musketry instruction. The Roll will be called at the Drill Hall at 2.45 sharp. G. W. BOURKE, Lieutenant.

Women are to be admitted as candidates for the B. A. Degree at Yale from now on. Heretofore women have been admitted as candidates for other degrees, but the executive committee has now determined to allow them the B. A.

FORMER NEWSBOY BECOMES A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Marion Leroy Burton, president of Smith College, a former Minneapolis newsboy and drug clerk, has been selected to succeed George R. Vincent as president of the University of Minnesota by the Board of Regents of that college. Dr. Burton will not assume his office until June 1.

elicited the information that this was a case of mistaken identity, and that the Military Cross which has now been won by Capt. Ritchie is the first decoration to be credited to him. Capt. Ritchie, who was graduated in Mining in 1906, is with the 182nd Company, Royal Engineers. He is the son of Hon. Mr. Justice Ritchie, Halifax, N.S., and was born in that city on August 15, 1882.

Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman.

News of the award of the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, third class, to Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Creelman, D.S.O., Law '10, preceded the official announcement made public yesterday. Lieut.-Colonel Creelman was lecturer in railway economics at McGill before he went overseas with an artillery unit of the First Canadian Division. He is now in command of a brigade of Canadian artillery, and has been mentioned several times for gallant service at the front.

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They don't seem to be able to stand the ice and snow. They try to, poor chaps, but don't enjoy themselves. Why is it? Not enough blood perhaps. The furnace inside isn't working right. Maybe it hasn't the proper sort of fuel to work on. There's a lot in this!

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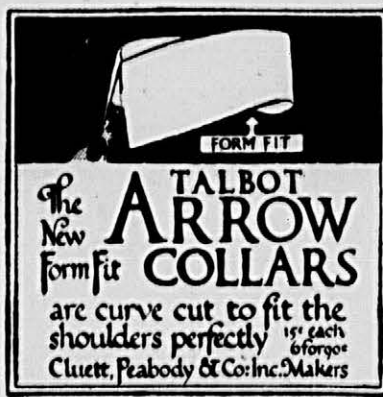


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QUIPS

INSULTING NUMBER.

—By A. S. N.

COMING—KNOCKERS' NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTE.
Next week, indulgent readers, will be your chance to land a few healthy swings on the editor and staff of this column. If you have any deep-lying, ancient grievance, dig it up and launch it upon us, and the public. Come on, now, think up all the nasty, cutting things you can, all the ones you've heard on Saturday mornings, and the ugly knocks expressed after skating parties and conversats. Remember, knockers, this will be your chance to get back. No matter how personal we will print it.

(N.B.—In order that no one may be led to write something he (or she) may repent of later, we shall exercise a judicious choice of material.)

UNCLE SALT BASIN—WHAT'S THE USE?

Ah, what's the use of living on, I'd better far be dead. I've nothing now to do but yawn the top from off my head; I mope around on Friday night and take a little nap—there's not a single soul to fight; I'll have to start a scrap. To think of all the rich abuse I've shot at R. V. C.! They swallow it, and what's the use? They don't shoot back at me! I knock the blocks off various guys, and wonder how they bear it, but find out to my great surprise they have no "fighting spirit"; now, why does not that noble class, of R. V. C., proceed to make a raid, en masse, and knock me on the bean? But no, I guess I'm wasting time, there's not a single one who's capable of writing rhyme or pulling off a pun; they're all afraid, ah, there's the rub! Why, for the love of Pete, do they not form a Knockers' Club, and slay me on the street? They say they stand for Woman's Right to handle her affairs, why don't they come and start a fight, and throw me down the stairs?

ED. NOTE.—Please do not regard this as an invitation to attack through hired assassins, as we freely admit that we bear no defensive armor of any sort, and are a peace-loving sort of character (at home, anyway.)

CASUAL CLARENCE.

He answers any question you like to put.

TO-DAY'S PERPETRATION.

Ques.: Why is a blacksmith's shop so noisy?
Ans.: On account of the bellows.

'NOTHER MYSTERY.

The other day a number of Second Year Arts men unearthed a mystery which bids fair to baffle all the amateur sleuths in the case. It is true that two names have been obtained, which are intimately connected with the affair (these will be announced in this column later on), but the detectives are still at work trying to get at the root of the matter.

It appears that certain members of the R. V. C. are in the habit of dashing off the more brilliant coruscations of their wit on slips of paper during lectures and passing them around, to the edification of their classmates. It was the discovery of a large supply of these in a room in the Arts Building that first put the men on the trail.

We might disclose the fact that the name of "Leslie" occurs several times in the documents; now, who is Leslie, we should like to know? Can some of our readers help us?

WHO
Is the Chemical Sir Galahad?

WHO
Was the Second Year B.Sc. student who set his hair on fire on Thursday? How did he do it?

WHO
Is the Arts Freshman who is bustin all records with his little car? What make is it?

WHO
Was the R.V. C. Junior who spent most of last Saturday night on the train? How did this come about?

WHO
Was the prominent Third Year Science man who found it too cold to shave for the skating party on Wednesday?

WHO
Was the gallant young B.Sc. Freshman who so nobly waded into the deep snow in front of the Chemistry Building to get an R. V. C. Junior's hat which had blown off, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning?
What did she say to him?

WHO
Is the Fourth Year Med. who cannot get home in time for dinner at 6 p.m.?
Where is he detained until 6.30? Why?

WHO
Was the Donald who asked the Science Freshman to skate with her at the rink on Wednesday afternoon? Does she think this is leap-year? Has he found out her name yet?

WHO
Was the R. V. C. Junior who asked a Chemistry student to open her chemistry locker for her last Thursday, and what was her reply when she found out that he was not the demonstrator?

WHO
Was the Arts Freshie who asked for a cup of coffee and matches after everybody had been served, on Monday night? What do the Seniors think of him?

WHO
Were the three R. V. C. Freshettes who were playing such a nice game of tag on the rink on Friday afternoon?

WHO
Is the Fourth Year Med. who spends many hours trying to reduce to a flowing pompadour the abundant fields of alfalfa overshadowing his classic dome?

WHO
Was the Second Year Medical student that got lost in Bryson's last Saturday afternoon?
Who was he looking for, and where?

WHO
Was the prominent Second Year Medical student that needs a chaperone when he takes his "auto" to church? Was it her little brother?

WHO
Were the three First Year men who visited the Redpath Library last Wednesday morning, and decided that they preferred studying live specimens to dead ones?
Which one of the three was fascinated by a pair of roving eyes? Who was the owner of the optics?

WHO
Is the B.Sc. Soph, who is known to his class as a woman-hater, and who was seen taking a girl home from a fussing party last week?

WHO
Was the girl? Where were they coming from?

WHO
Was the Medical student who enjoyed his seat in a box at the hockey match on Monday so much? Why did he not seem to relish the exquisite strains of the "Wedding March"?

WHO
Was the R. V. C. student who was brave enough to enter the reading-room of the Arts building to fill her fountain pen, on Thursday morning?

WHO
Was the Donald who was overheard to remark at the Hall Wednesday night, "Oh, yes, he's a splendid skater, but so deadly dull!"

WHO
Was the young man in question?

WHO
Is the young lady in Geology wearing a sailor suit, who talks continually during lectures?

Why does she always turn her eyes to the east side of the building? She smiles and then she says something—?

POET SCORNER.

Edited by Pyrotechnic Pete.
Well, our famous poet, Aych Sen, is going strong; yesterday he paid a brief visit to the neighbouring great institute of learning and immediately on his return dashed off the following brilliant little lyric; in it is shown the master-hand, the skilful word-sculpture with which you will soon be familiar (if the poet lives that long).

ENUFF!

I'm sick of the R. V. C., boys,
Altho' you may think it strange,
I'm weary as man can be, boys,
And I feel that I want a change.
I sneer at the Sophs, sagacious,
The Juniors I like rather less;
I have fights with the Seniors pug-nacious,
And get myself into a mess;
But the Freshettes—Ah, me, what a bunch, boys,
—Some changes are needed here—
(Yet somehow this guy has a hunch, boys,
That they are the ones to fear,
Oh, their smiles make me shudder with pain, boys,
And their frowns make me chuckle with glee,
And I do hope that never again, boys,
Will I meet with the fair R. V. C.
I'm tired of casting my pearls, boys,
So with this I will now close my plea,
If I'm utterly sick of the girls, boys,
Why, they're ten times more sicker of me!

AYEH SEN.
(2) Moreover, we have some lines from an even mightier pen, for your astonished eyes. The far-famed poetess who coyly shelters herself behind the pen-name of "J. J. P." has once more condescended to honour our pages with some of her brilliant writing. It is plainly, in its dainty simplicity, modelled on some of Wordsworth's pastorals.

THERE'S NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES.
You know, it's funny how some folks are never satisfied.
They're always getting hold of kinks
You couldn't if you tried.

I've one especially in my mind—
You remember Wednesday night,
The Skating Party, don't you,
When they turned off all the light.
And skated fondly in the dark?
I ran across a loon,
Who had the nerve to raise a bark
Because there was no moon.

This creature (who'd be better dead),
Yowls 'cause he hit a hole—
A man who has, as Shakespeare said,
No music in his soul.

For my part, such a chance to spoon
Could not be sneezed at nor ignored.

COAL SHORTAGE NOT FELT AT UNIVERSITY.

According to University officials, there is little danger of the fuel situation forcing the University to close, as has been the case with the University of Toronto, nor is there any likelihood that the University will have to resort to sawdust as fuel as is being done in the case of the University of Ottawa. Enquiry at the University officials yesterday elicited the information that the supply of coal used by the University was being secured under a contract entered into last summer, that there was plenty of coal on hand, and that no shortage in the supply was anticipated.

Officials of the Students' Union stated that they were not worrying about the situation, since coke is being used almost exclusively in heating the building, and this is being secured under contract.

At Strathcona Hall it was found that the Y. M. C. A. anticipated no difficulty in securing fuel. All coal for use in heating the building is obtained under contract.

I'd thank my stars there was no moon.
And trust my footing to the Lord.
I. J. P.

PUTTY-EYED PERCIVAL SAYS
Say, ain't it funny that when a gink is stony he hasn't got any rocks?

MADRIGAL.
Take, oh, take those Quips away,
That I heard ere you were born,
And those jokes remove, I pray,
For they fill me full of scorn.
But some new jink bring again, bring again,
Ere you send me quite insane, quite insane.

W. SHAKESPEARE,
(Per Ayeh Sen.)

OLD BUT GOOD.
"Go to father," she said when I asked her to wed.
She knew that I knew that her father was dead.
And she knew that I knew what a life he had lead,
And she knew that I knew what she meant when she said
"Go to father."

ILLINOIS TESTS BEAMS FROM BURNED BRIDGE.

The materials testing laboratories of the Illinois University are conducting a series of tests on full sized bridge members. Some months ago the wooden flooring of a highway bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo., was burned, and the heat generated by the fire together with the action of streams of water from fire hose caused the girders and tie rods to warp badly. A warped girder 4 feet deep and 21 feet long and an eyebolt 6 inches by 1 1/2 inches and 23 feet long have been sent to the University materials testing laboratory for tests to destruction.

One piece of the eyebolt has been tested, and the girder and the other piece will be tested in a few days. The girder will be tested in the 300,000 pound testing machine in the concrete laboratory at the Ceramics Building, and the eyebolt will be tested in the 600,000 pound testing machine in the laboratory of applied mechanics.

TWO-SPORT RULE GOES.

The clause in the Faculty regulation of athletics at Princeton, commonly known as the two-sport rule, which stipulated that "no student shall belong to more than two university athletic organizations in any one year" has been abolished. In its place has been established a two-season rule which allows every man, provided he be eligible, to participate during any two seasons of the year in as many sports as possible.

FANCY SKATING CLUB.

The R. V. C. Fancy Skating Club will meet to-day at 11 o'clock instead of 12 o'clock. This change of hour is a special arrangement for this week, as the hockey team is having a final practice to-day at noon before the match with Macdonald.

LECTURE BY PROF. LEACOCK.

A lecture on "The Rising Cost of Living" will be delivered by Prof. Leacock, under the auspices of the Montreal Housewives' League, on Thursday, Feb. 22, at 4 p.m., in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College. Tickets will be sold for fifty cents and one dollar.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE ON JAPAN.

Next Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock the Y. M. C. A. will have the pleasure of listening to an address by Miss Kaufman on the work that she has been doing in Japan. As this promises to be a very interesting lecture, everyone should make a special effort to be present.

R. V. C. HOCKEY PRACTICE.

There will be an R. V. C. hockey practice at 12 o'clock to-day. As this will be the last practice before the games with Macdonald, everyone should turn out.

ORDERED TO TAKE REST.

Capt. J. C. Simpson, adjutant of the McGill C. O. T. C., and associate professor of histology and embryology, has been advised to take a two weeks rest at Atlantic City, owing to the condition of his health after the spending of so much time and energy upon his military and academic duties. Capt. Simpson will leave for Atlantic City next week.

NEW PROF. AT TORONTO.

Prof. J. E. Shaw, of Johns Hopkins University, who is considered the leading authority on Italian in the United States, has been added to the Department of Spanish and Italian of the University of Toronto.

The Archaeological Society of the University of Arizona has taken up the study of Indian baskets. An authority on the subject opened the study by a lecture on the baskets and their construction.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.
First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.
The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.
During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.
At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.
The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.
Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.
Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

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